TEMPERANCE WOMEN ADDRESS THE LABOR CONVENTION.

An English Belegate Says Workingmen Would Copy Capitalists-Chief Sargest Says "Keep Out of Politics"-Endorse-ment of the Federal Constitution Tabled, The fourth day of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor was largely occupied

The delegates were slow in arriving at the assembly room of Madison Square Garden and business was delayed. The debate on the methods to be employed in bringing about a general eight-hour work day was postponed until to morrow. Some of the more aggressive delegates are in favor of general eight-hour strikes on May 1, but the majority, it is believed. are not in favor of rushing into strikes.

During the morning seesion a communication was read from the Trades and Labor Assembly of Chicago, to the effect that the present lack of harmony between labor bodies in that city was not entirely the fault of the members of the unions, but was largely due to the interference of lawyers and so-called reformers. It called on the Federation to instruct its incoming Excontive Council to authorize two of its members to go to Chicago and try to secure harmony. The resolution was referred to a special com

The privilege of the floor was accorded to Chie F. S. Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locom Firemen. He expressed his wish that the Federation might have an opportunity of voting on the admission of the Brotnerhood into its ranks. We are all democrats," he said, "not in party sense, but because we believe in the people

'Not Grover Cleveland nemocrats," shouted

Mr. Sargent said that the Federation was founded on broader lines than any political body. So soon as the Federation became a political body, he said, its contraction and ultimate death would follow.

A letter from George Francis Train was read to the Convention. It praised the Federation. It was agreed that the sage of Madison square should be invited to address the Convention be

fore it finally adjourns.

At the afternoon session the following delegates of the Women's Christian Temperano Union took up some of the time of the Conven tion: Mrs. Mary F. Burt, President of the Nev York State branch of the Union; Mrs. J. H. W. Stuckenberg of Cambridge, Mass., Nationa President of the department relating to labor Mrs. Emily D. Martin, National President of the department relating to printing, literature, and art; Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, National

President of the department relating to woman's work, and Mrs. Frances Lord, President of the New York Branch.

Mrs. Burt addressed the Convention at length on woman's work and responsibilities and the liquor question. She declared that the same standard of morality should be applied to men as to women.

would have had second place if the vote was honestly counted.

After endorsing the candidacy of Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn for the place on the Court of Appeals bench made vacant by the elevation of Judge Rufus W. Peckham to the United States Supreme Court bench, the committee appointed the following committee to cooperate with the local authorities in bringing to justice all persons concerned in the alleged election irregularities: Ex-Assemblyman William J. Yungs, B. Frank Wood, Coroner B. G. Strong, Joseph Cleary, D. Van Nostrand, and ex-Assemblyman James S. Fairbrother. The committee received unlimited powers in the matter of expense and other details in connection with the work.

liquor question. She declared that the same standard of morality should be applied to men as to women.

"Probably some of you are not aware," she said, "that fifty per cent. of the wages of the country is spent in the saloons. I hope that before the Convention closes you will deny the statement that the workingmen are in favor of opening the saloons on Sundays."

E. J. Cowie, one of the English delegates, representing the Federation of Miners of England, spoke on the unity among labor organizations in Great Britain and Ireland.

J. Mawdsley, the second English delegate, representing the textile workers, made the speech of the day. He said, among other things:

"If we were capitalists ourselves we would do exactly the same things as the present capitalists do. We are too prone to say that labor is the under dog in the fight with capital. Labor has been the under dog simply because the trades unions could not see the business end of their position. If you would look upon your relations toward capital from a business standpoint and contribute more liberally you would be in a better position. Everything has its market value, including labor.

"During the dock strike in England," said Mr. Mawdsley, "three years ago, in which 70.000 men were involved, 50,000 of them belonged to the union. There was expended on that strike £107,000 (over \$806,000) of union money.

"In England no time is wasted in abusing

that strike £107,000 (over \$806,000) of union money.

"In England no time is wasted in abusing Socialists. You should keep all your vituperation for capitalists and avoid internal strife. If you cannot unite with the Socialists you can go on parallel lines."

A discussion arose over a resolution proposed to allow the privilege of the floor to a Socialist named Dole, who wanted to speak on the quarrel of two warring labor unions in Chicago.

Delegate Pomeroy of the barbers objected.

"We are not here," he said, "to see the washing of Chicago's dirty linen."

The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions also protested. Several other delegates were on their feet, and motions and counter motions were proposed in rapid succession. Dole did not get the privilege of the floor. It was decided then to suspend all other business in order that resolutions should be submitted. Seventeen resolutions relating to the eight-hour work day, boycotts, legislation, the padrone system, and other matters were submitted. They were referred to appropriate committees.

The Committee on Resolutions reported favor-

committees. The Committee on Resolutions reported favorably on several resolutions adopted on Wednesday. These resolutions included one in favor of agitating against the system of working more than six days out of seven each week, one endorsing the action of the New York bakers in accuring their Sanitary and Bake Shop Inspection law, and one endorsing a bill for an eighthour work day. These were all adopted. A resolution which came from the International Tylographical Union favoring Government ownership of the telegraph and telephone systems was also adopted.

Two resolutions, one against a written Constitution of the United States and the other declaring the allegiance of the A. F. of L. to the present Constitution, were both tabled. This concluded the business of the day. It is expected that the eight-hour question will come up to-day.

A letter, which was not submitted to the meeting, was received yesterday by Delegate F. A. Bochme of the United Standard Engineers. It was signed by A. L. Liebers of the Standard Engineers. It was signed by A. L. Liebers of the Standard Engineers of New York and stated that the writer had read in the papers that there was a proposal to admit the W. C. T. U. delegates to the floor. He then said in the letter he hoped that a motion would be made to account the content of t The Committee on Resolutions reported favor-

IRON WORKERS' STRIKE ENDED Mousesmitha' Union Orders the Men to

Return to Work To-day. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the iths and Bridgemen's Union was held late last night at Clarendon Hall, at which the sesmiths' strike was formally declared off. The following notification was sent out: The strike of the Housesmiths and Bridge-

union men on strike are ordered to report for work on or after 12 o'clock Friday, Dec. 13. "J. B. & J. M. Cornell's employees are to report at the office of the company, Twenty-sixth street and Eleventh avenue. Milliken Brothers' employees are to report at the jobs from which

men's Union has been settled satisfactorily. All

By order of the Executive Committee," Neither President Lary nor any of the other officers would give the terms of the settlement or say what concessions, if any, had been made. The strike went into effect three weeks ago last Monday for the enforcement of an agreement which had been submitted to the employers. Several attempts were made without success to bring about negotiations for a settlement between the emoloyers and the strikers. The strikes were directed only against two firms, J. B. & J. M. Cornell and Milliken Brothers. Eighteen buildings in all were affected.

The general strike of electrical Company and the Tucker Electrical Company and the Tucker Electrical Company against non-union men was settled yesterday by the discharge of the non-union men. Neither President Lary nor any of the other

A Maxim Gun for Uncle Sam to Try.

A Maxim rapid-fire gun, designed chiefly for naval use, was taken yesterday from the steamship Majestic, which arrived on Wednesday night from Liverpool and Queenstown, and shipped to Washington. It will be tested by shipped to Washington. It will be tested by the Government. The gun is about four feet long, and weighs 127 pounds, and, its inventor declares, can fire 600 rounds a minute. It is de-signed to be used for defence against lightly protected torpedo boats. Mr. Brodrick-Cloete, who represents the Maxim Company, went to Washington with the gun. He says it is the most powerful gun of its size in existence.

Excluded from the Mails.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.- The Post Office Department to-day denied the privileges of the mails to the American Home Journal and the Firceide, conducted at Bridgewater, Conn., by C. B. Thompson, who advertised offers of ar-ticles for stated sums, but failed to send them upon receipt of the money. The inspector re-ports that Thompson has previously served a term in the Connecticut penitentiary. The paper was printed by a Boston publishing com-

A grand panorama of Fine Furniture, 45 West 23d

SIXTEEN OFFICES ABOLISHED.

stant Dockmasters, Mostly Brookfie Men, to Go Out Into the Cold. The Dock Commissioners yesterday abolished the office of assistant dockmaster from and the present Board last May. Up to May 1 it had been customary to assign to each dockmaster a laborer detailed to act as clerk, his duty being the compilation of tonnage statistics and other particulars relating to the vessels docked each day. The new civil service regulations devised by Wheeler, Godkin and Company made this ille-

QUEER DOINGS AT THE PRIMARIES.

Protests from Nearly Every Assembly Dis-

trict-Nine Cases of a Tie Vote.

The Committee on Organization of the Re

publican County Committee was busy last night

wrestling with protests and other questions

growing out of the primaries. Among other

things it did was to arrange for new primaries

in nine election districts where there was

tie vote. There came from nearly every

or for the putting of the names of contestants on the rolls of the district conventions on ac-

on the rolls of the district conventions on ac-count of fraudulent practices of one sort or ac-other. The queerest cases come from the Sec-ond Assembly district. In one election district a single inspector conducted the primary and burned up the ballots and all the records when he discovered that the result was not satisfactory. In another a clumsy bit of jugglery was done, by which one ballot box was substituted for another. In the substituted box there were no ballots for the ticket which really won.

New primaries will be held in the tie districts on Monday next.

THE LONG ISLAND CITY ELECTION.

Queens County Republican Central Committee Appoints Investigators. The alleged election frauds in connection with the recent Mayoralty contest in Long Island

City was the theme of considerable discussion at the last yearly meeting of the Queens County Republican Central Committee held in Miller's

Hotel, Long Island City, yesterday. Coroner B.

G. Strong, the defeated Republican candidate

the official count, but he still contends that he would have had second place if the vote was

STATE VOTE CANVASS TO-DAY.

Republican Majority on the State Ticket from 88,311 to 94,728,

ALBANY, Dec. 12.-The election returns from

Dwight Lawrence left for St. Louis vesterday

out carrying any boom for anybody, but the

folks out in St. Louis after Mr. Lawrence gets

there will know mighty soon that the New Yorkers are and will be for Gov. Morton, and that they have no second choice. Mr. Lawrence will endeavor to secure headquarters in the Southern Hotel, and on the same floor in the hotel will be the members of the Big Four, Platt, Depew. Miller, and Lauterbach.

Brooklyn politicians were much interested

vesterday over the announcement that Mayor-

elect Wurster was considering seriously the

proposition to give ex-Senator Jacob Worth one

proposition to give ex-Senator Jacob Worth one of the cabinet places in his administration.

Mr. Wurster has declared his purpose of bringing the Republican forces of Brooklyn together in a solid phalanx for the Presidential campaign, and some of his friends think that this can be accomplished only by the recognition of Mr. Worth in some substantial manner. If Mr. Worth gets a place, it will be probably in the Excise Department.

D'Arcy Right in Letting Them Vote.

James P. D'Arcy, Chairman of the Thirty

fourth election district of the Twenty-first As-

sembly district, who was accused of violating

the Election law in allowing inmates of the

Home for Aged Hebrews, in West 100th street, to vote at the last election, was discharged by Magistrate Braun, in Morrisania Court, yesterday. The Maristrate decided that D'Arcy had no alternative but to allow such inmates as swore in their votes and answered stated questions satisfactorily to vote.

Gov. Bradley Appoints an Editor.

morning appointed Walter Forester, managing

editor of the Louisville Commercial, to the office

of Assistant Adjutant-General. The place

carries with it the rank of Colonel. The salary is \$1,200. Mr. Forester notified the Governor of his acceptance and took charge of the de-partment. He will continue his newspaper

Clerk Quincy Boese Resigns.

was requested by the Judges of the court to re-main until the last of the month, when the court goes out of existence. This he consented to do. Mr. Boese will resume law practice.

No Contest in the Republican Club Election.

the Republican Club between the veterans and

the youngsters of the club has been averted.

The youngsters have been notified that the Nominating Committee has agreed on Cornellus N. Bliss for President, and that the young men

N. Bliss for President, and that the young men will have a fair representation on the Executive

Resigns His \$3,500 Piace.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Howard O.

Wood of Brooklyn has resigned his \$3,500 place.

As he is a Twency-third ward Republican, it is not supposed that his action was the result of any political pressure.

Judge John A. McGrath's Odd Delusion.

Information was received by Judge John A.

McGrath's friends in Jersey City yesterday that

the Judge, who was sent to the insane asylum

in Trenton two weeks ago, is hopelessly insane.

His manta is of a political character.

He imagines that he is being restrained in order to prevent him from going to Washington and acting as Speaker of the House. The Judge becomes irritable at times, but never violent. He submits without objection to the discipling of the institution, saying that he has always had the highest respect for authority.

New express train to Philadelphia in the afternoon at 4:30. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs two trains to Philadelphia at 4:30 P.M. Take the Philadelphia Express. It is the fastest.—Adv.

The promised contest for the Presidency of

Quincy Boese, who has for many years been Chief Clerk in the Special Term of the Superior Court, sent in his resignation yesterday. He

FRANKPORT, Ky., Dec. 12. -Gov. Bradley this

for Mayor, was present.

ard street, is in financial difficulties, and has been absent from his place of business for a Wheeler, Godkin and Company made this illegal, and the Dock Commissioners created assistant dockmasters to do the work formerly done by the laborers. The Corporation Counsel advised them that these officials would be beyond the reach of the Civil Service Commission, and sixteen assistant dockmasters were appointed, without examination, at \$1,080 a year each. Most of these, who will be out in the cold after Jan. I, are Brookfield Republicans.

The explanation of the Commissioners' action is that they have adopted a new plan for recording wharfarge collections which will greatly reduce the work. The dockmasters will punch slips hereafter, and there will be no work for the assistant dockmasters to do. The Commissioners point out that the city will thus save \$17,280 a year. This relief will not affect the budget or the tax rate, but will inure to the benefit of posterity, as the expenses of the Dock Department are met by bonds.

The Commissioners further resolved that in case of any vacancies among the dockmasters they should be filled from among the dismissed assistants. week on account of serious illness, and the Centeal National Bank has taken possession of his store. He gave a bill of sale a few days ago to Mary E. Crouse, his daughter, for \$20,742. President Langdon of the Central National Bank said yesterday that the bank is in posession, by virtue of an assignment made by Mr. Crouse to the bank on Dec. 10, of the goods, Mr. Crouse, it is said, has had a paralytic stroke and has gone to Lakewood.

Deputy Sheriff Henning received two atachments against him yesterday, one for \$5.814 in favor of Bock & Co., and the other for \$2,073 in favor of Daniel A. Shaw. The Sheriff levied on the effects in Mr. Crouse's factory at 5 Howard street. Mr. Crouse was

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Henry W. Crouse, manufacturer of pearl buttons at 345 and 347 Broadway and 5 How-

really won.

The delegation from the Twentieth Assembly district, which has declared its independence of Leader James L. Stewart, was on hand to ask the committee to see that it had a fair show in the district Convention. The members of the delegation wanted it known that they are Platt

for \$2,073 in flavor of Daniel A, Shaw. The Sheriff levied on the effects in Mr. Crouse's factory at 5 Howard street. Mr. Crouse was also the Chairman of the Standard Pearl Button Company of Detroit.

Robert Simpeon has been appointed receiver for the Vendome Rubber Company of 38 White street and 122 Canal street, both in this State and in New Jersey, on the application of Edward A. St. John, the Treasurer, and John P. Van Doren, a director. The liabilities are currently reported to be over \$75,000. The assets consist of machinery and plant which cost \$8,000, and a stock of mackineshes and rubber coats valued at \$90,000 at ordinary sale, but only \$50,000 at forced sale, against which there are advances of \$36,000, made by the commany's commission merchant.

Goldsmith & Doberty obtained an attachment against the commany's reminission merchant.

Goldsmith & Doberty obtained an attachment against the commany vesterday for \$15,135 in favor of J. Galt Smith & Co., and Deputy Sheriff Lipsky received attachments from six other creditors aggregating \$9,600. Service was made on Horace Maxwell & Co., commission merchants, to attach the equity of the company in the goods held for advances.

M. Neubrik & Bro., wholesale dealers in clothing at 712 Broadway, have closed up business. They have made no assignment, given no bill of sale, and confessed no judgments, but have sold off all their stock, transferred their accounts to confidential creditors and their bank, and have no assets left. Their liabilities were \$40,000, but a portion of these have been secured by the transfer of accounts, they owed \$10,000 for merchandise and \$30,000 for borrowed money and bank accommodation.

The partners are about 70 years old.

Denuty Sheriff Lipsky received vesterday an execution against the Maxim Powder and Torpedo Commany of 41 Wall street, whose factory is at Farmingdale, N. J., for \$848 in favor of Watson & Stillman, manufacturers of machinery. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon at the company's office. The company was incorporat The liabilities are \$20,000, and the assets, it is thought, will about pay them.
Deputy Sheriff Lipsky yesterday received an attachment for \$75,000 against the Beckton Construction Company, Limited, of Philadelphia, in favor of H. Victor Newcomb for alleged breach of contract. The commany, it said, was organized in Philadelphia three years ago with a capital stock of \$5,000,000 to control gas properties in Brooklyn.

Kings county arrived to-day, and the State Board of Canvassers will meet to-morrow afternoon and canvass the vote of the last State elec-SOCIAL EVIL IN PHILADELPHIA. tion. The vote on the proposition to bond the Testimony that 629 Houses of Ill Fame Exist in 13 Police Districts. State for \$9,000,000 for canal improvements was 599,770 for and 356,273 against, a majority was 599,770 for and 350,273 against, a majority in favor of 243,497. There were over 150,000 defective ballots east on this proposition. The total vote cast for Secretary of State was 1,189,021, the defective votes numbering 23,104. The vote as it will be canvassed to-morrow on the State ticket will show the following Republican majorities: Secretary of State, 90,145; State Comptroller, 94,293; Attorney-General, 94,78; State Treasurer, 91,446; State Engineer, 88,211; Court of Appeals Judge, 99,920.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 .- The testimony given before the Senate investigating committee this afternoon shows that the social evil flourishes in Philadelphia to an astonishing extent, and through the indifference, if not the connivance, of the police. Testimony was given that in thirteen police districts in the heart of the city there are 629 houses of ill fame, and of this enormous number 280 are in one district. Today's session of the committee was devoted almost entirely to an exposure of the prevalence to hire rooms for the New York Republican of houses of prostitution and the unavailing ef-State delegation. This has been Mr. Lawrence's | forts of citizens to secure the aid of the police in

The Rev. Hugh Gibbons, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Henry L. Phillips, an Episcopal clergyman, whose charges are in the heart of the worst part of the city testified to the character of the houses near their churches and to the indifference of the police when they appealed to them to suppress the resorts. Mr. Gibbons further exposed the methods of the police in his ward in the part they take in elections. He asserted that repeat ing and padding of voting lists were done openly, and that the police stand by and allow these frauds to go on. He also told of the efforts he and some of the reputable citizens of the ward had made to improve the school facilities. Whenever they held a meeting with this object in view, the room would be packed with ward heelers and roughs, who invariably caused a disturbance and frequently precipitated a fight. Mr. Phillips is a negro, and he is brought in contact with the lowest of his race in Philadelphia. He sald that many of his race are without any moral sense of the difference between right and wrong. Both Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Phillips said that the was the common belief in the neighborhood where they live that if any policeman should make information against the infamous dens on his beat the proprietors of these places have influence chough to have the officer discharged from the force.

Eugene Lyons, a private detective, testified that he had lately made an investigation of the houses of ill fame in thirteen of the police districts, and he found 629 such places. In the Eighth district alone there are 280 houses of had repute. Lyons testified that keepers of several of these houses had told him they paid the police for protection. Several citizens residing in the neighborhood of the houses told of the ing and padding of voting lists were done

police for protection. Several citizens residing in the heighterhood of the houses told of the orgies carried on openly and the rebuffs they met with from the police when they sought their aid.

met with from the police when they sought their aid.

Philip Fredericks, a dealer in musical instruments at 430 North Nioth street, testified that on one occasion he had the keepers of forty-one houses arrested, but they immediately reopened their places after the hearing before the Magistrate, and are still open.

Margaret Langdon, who lives at 621 North Tenth street, and who was one of the women whom Lyons said had told him that they had paid protection money, took the stand and flatly denied that she had ever paid any money to the police. Without fluishing this branch of the investigation the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

FRENCH LINE DOCK LEASE. Agent Porget Wants the Privilege of Sub

Agent Forget of the French line to Havre appeared at the meeting of the Dock Board yes asked that the Commissioners agree to give his company a new lease from the expiration of the present lease in 1901, fixing a lower rental than is now paid and so framed as to permit the company to sublease if it desired.

Mr. Forget says that his line was badly treated by the old Board, and some time ago he brought his complaint before the new Commissioners He told them that his pier was not a particularly good one and that the Cupard and White Star lines were able to lease superior piers for \$15,000 less than he paid. The Commissioners asked him to submit plans for needed immrovements, to be made by the company, and said that if the plans were satisfactory they would then take up the question of rent.

At yesterday's meeting Mr. Forget and his counsel urged that the Board act immediately. Mr. Jones stated that the subsidy from the French Government would expire in 1901, and if it were not renewed, as they expected it would be, the company intended to take its steamers off from the New York service and send them elsewhere, in which case it would desire to subjet the pier. If it could not secure a twenty-year lease, with the privilege of subjetting, the company would not feel justified in making the improvements. Mr. Jones hinted that if a satisfactory arrangement could not be made the company would have to go outside of New York city for dockage, Mr. Forget made He told them that his pier was not a particu

THE WILLS TABLET

To Be Unveiled This Evening by the Broth

W. CROUSE'S BUITON STORE IN Members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew have united in placing on the walls of the Pro-Receiver for the Vendome Rubber Com-Cathedral in this city a tablet in honor of the pnny Other Receiverships M. Neubrik & Bro, Out of the Clothing Business. memory of the late Charles James Wills, Vice-President of the Brotherhood and the practical



CHARLES JAMES WILLS.

founder of the work of the Stanton Street Mission. This tribute to the memory of Mr. Wills will be presented to the Pro-Cathedral this even ing by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York. The exercises will begin at 5:15 o'clock with a "quiet hour," to be led by William C. Sturgis of New Haven. At 8:13 clock services will begin in the chapel, Bishop Potter officiating. Addresses will be made by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, to which Wills was attached, and by John W. Wood, General Secretary of the Brotherhood.

The tablet is an unpretentious marble slab, five feet long by three and one-half feet in width, and bears this simple inscription:

To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Charles James Wills, First Vice-President Brotherhood of St. Andrew, 1887-1892, Layman in Charge Old Epiphany House, Born Feb. S. 1855; Died Nov. 28, 1892. Now the Lord of Peace Himself Give You Peace Always by All Means. The Lord Be With You All.

Neans. The Lord Be With You All.

No ornament appears upon the slab, and the only symbol represented there, in addition to the lettering, is a raised cross in red marble in high relief.

Charles James Wills was born in this city, the son of a distinguished ecclesiastical architect and a descendant of a Bishop in the Church of England. Wills, Sr., designed, among other works, the Church of the Transliguration (the Little Church Around the Corner), the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Trinity Churchyard, and the spire of the Church of St. John the Baptist. Young Wills was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1873. He became converted by attendance upon various missions, and finally drifted into St. George's Church, to which he subsequently attached himself. He was sent down to Stanton street to take charge of the mission there, then called himself. He was sent down to Stanton street to take charge of the mission there, then called the "Old Epiphany House." His success there attracted the attention of Bishop Potter and the the work in Stanton street became almost of national interest to the Brotherhood, which Wills joined. He died in November, 1892, after a paintul illness, and the last words he spoke, as a message to the Brotherhood, are inscribed at the bottom of the tablet to his memory. being from II. Thessalonians, cxl., 16.

MRS. MOLLENHAUER'S PULL. It Availed Her Nothing on Trial in

Mrs. Virginia T. Mollenhauer of 848 East 165th street was arraigned before Judge Brown in the United States Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of having violated the law in neglecting to exhibit a sign in front of her cigar manufactory at the number given. Mrs. Mollenbauer, who has been arraigned several times, at first pleaded not guilty. Yesterday she pleaded guilty, after Assistant District Attorney Hinman had suggested that a suspension of sentence would be all that he would ask for as a penalty. The fact was elicited that Mrs. Mollenher manufactory, had said that she wouldn't up such a sign under any circumstances. and that she had a political "pull" which would

and that she had a political "pull" which would sustain her.
Judge Brown, when he heard the intimation of a "pull." held the woman for trial, stating that that changed the whole aspect of the Mollenhauer case; and he determined to try the case. Mrs. Mollenhauer denied that she had received any letter from the Collector to place such a sign in position. She said that the letter, if sent, must have been received by her foreman while she was occupying her cottage at Rockaway. She had no political influence, she said, that could be brought to bear on the case, but admitted that she may have mentioned the fact to the inspector that she was connected with a prominent officeholder.

Her counsel here interposed the remark that

had no intention of using any such influence. Counsel also intimated that no complaint would have been made against his client except for a personal misunderstanding between her and the personal misunucissan inspector. Judge Brown, after having directed the in-Judge Brown, after having directed the in-Judge Brown, after having directed the in-spector to produce a copy of the letter of notifi-cation sent by the Collector, and after having remarked that the intimation of a political pull was not to be entertained for an instant in a United States court, held Mrs. Molleuhauer for trial this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Weather.

The storm from Lake Michigan travelled southeast ward and was central yesterday over Georgia, scattering light snow over the Ohio and Tennessee val leys, and north over Virginia, Maryland, Pennsyl vania, and western New York. The weather west of

down from Canada. It was the coldest day of the season in New York and the New England States. The temperature at Albany was 6° above zero, at Buffalo 8°, at Oswego 8°, at Boston 8°, and in New York city 16°. It was 4° below zero at Northfield, Vt. In the Northwest it was warm. The temperature was 50° at Havre, Mont., the same as at Jacksonville, Via.
In this city yesterday it was fair: highest official

temperature 21°, lowest 16°; average humidity, 65 per cent.; which northeast, average velocity fourteen miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at S A. M. 30.16, 3 P. M. 30.24. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy, Sex build-

Average. Average on Dec. 12, 1894

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR PHIDAY. For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair; northeasterly whois; slight changes in temperature. For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, fair, probably followed by snow Friday evening or night; continued cold northeasterly winds, danger ous gales off the coast.

For eastern New York, eastern Fransylvania, New

Jersey, and Delaware, fair, probably followed by snow on the coust Friday evening or night; continued cold ening weather and light snows, probably clearing during the day; continued cold northeasterly winds. western New York, generally fair, but light

ocal snows on the lakes; easterly winds. For western Ponnsylvania, generally fair; easterly terday because the cold weather makes it im possible for their work to continue. Severa hundred will probably be laid off next week.

Torturing Disfiguring SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved A WARM BATH Cuticura Soap

TRACY TALKS FOR TAMSEN.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFENCE, IF ANY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

In Dented that the Post Office Robber Were Legally Committed to the Lad-low Street Jail-The Jury Excused. Gen. B. F. Tracy made his argument yesterday on the motion to dismiss the indictment upon which Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen is on trial in Part II., General Sessions, and District Attorney Fellows replied. Inasmuch as questions of law only were involved the jury was excused

Gen. Tracy remarked that the Tamsen case raised one of the most difficult and delicate questions that had ever arisen between the State and Federal Governments in the history of the country. He contended that the offence, if any had been committed, was against the United States, and not against the State or county: that State courts have no jurisdiction over Federal prisoners, nor could such jurisdic-tion be granted to them by Congress; that the United States marshal in whose custody the prisoners had been originally, and not the Sheriff or jailers, was responsible for their safekeeping.

'There is no difference," he said, "between allowing a Federal prisoner to escape and the escue of a Federal prisoner from a United States marshal. In that case no one would deny that the marshal was responsible for the safekeeping of his prisoner."

Judge Allison interrupted Gen. Tracy to read several sections of the Revised Statutes providing that any one who connived at the escape of a Federal prisoner placed in the custody of the State authorities should be deemed guilty of an offence against the State, just as if the prisoner had been originally committed by the

of an offence against the State, just as if the prisoner had been originally committed by the State.

"Do you contend that these provisions are unconstitutional?" Judge Allison asked.

"We do," repiled Gen. Tracy, "for the reasons which I have just given.

"My second point," continued Gen. Tracy, "is that the State has no authority to punish for neglect of duty unless it is clearly shown that the Federal prisoners were lawfully committed to the jail. These prisoners were not legally committed to Ludlow street jail. The prisoners were placed in the custody of the United States marshal and by him committed to the jail. He had no authority to make such commitment, and there is no record of any other commitment. Furthermore, the statutes provide that when a prisoner is committed to the custody of a Sheriff or other State officer a written copy of the commitment must be left with the Sheriff or Warden to justify him in preventing escape. There was no such written commitment in this case, and a jailer should not receive a prisoner into his custody without it. On these grounds we contend that this court has no jurisdiction in the case." we contend that this court has no jurisdiction in the case."

Col. Fellows argued that the State has juris-

Col. Fellows argued that the State has jurisdiction in the case.

"It is not denied," said he, "that the Sheriff is the officer of the State of New York, and not of the United States. He gets his authority from the State, he is made the custodian of the fail created in pursuance of the laws of the State, and this State and no other power permitted the prisoners to be placed therein. The State has the power to punish its own Sheriff, and the United States has not that power."

Judge Allison said he would consult the references cited, and he adjourned the trial to Monday next.

THE FIRES ON THE WAR SHIPS. What Naval Officers Think of the Fires on

the Olympia and Cincinnati. Naval officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are very much interested in the recent fires, resulting from spontaneous combustion, on the United States cruiser Olympia during her voyage be tween San Francisco and Yokohama, and the discussion of the matter has been intensified by the report received yesterday of an almost exactly similar fire on the cruiser Cincinnati off Key West on Tuesday. Spontaneous combus tion has been held responsible for almost all fires at sea, particularly on merchantmen. Steamers and sailing vessels come into this port quite fre quently with fires in their holds which have started in this way.

The precautions taken on board of the men of-war, however, are supposed to preclude all possibility of fire from spontaneous combus tion, and naval officers who were surprised a the outbreak on the Olympia are more mystified than ever over the fire on the Cincinnati. The general plans of both cruisers, and the location of the bunkers and oil rooms are well known to the officials now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and several who were seen yester day admitted that they were unable to account for a condition of things existing on a United States war ship admitting of any possibility of spontaneous combustion. The official report of the fires on the Olympia says that fire broke out no less than four times in the coal bunkers of the vessel after she left Honolulu: that the an tomatic temperature indicators in the bunkers worked perfectly, and that the fires were sup pressed, after little damage, by taking much o the coal out of the bunkers and then turning in nent officeholder.

Her counsel here interposed the remark that Mrs. Mollenhauer's father is a paymaster in the Comptroller's office, but that Mrs. Mollenhauer had no intention of using any such influence died by the quality of the coal with which the Olympia was stored."

duced by the quality of the coal with which the Olympia was stored. An officer in the navy said to a SUN reporter yesterday that if the report of the fire on the Cincinnati was correct much credit was due to Capt. Johnson and his men for their bravery. "If, as stated, the fire had gained enough headway," he said, "to make the wails between bunkers and magazine red hot and had even penetrated to the fixed ammunition and burned the wooden enclosures away, there was every reason for the men on that cruiser to prepare to be blown to atoms. It is absolutely certain from what I personally know of the Uncinnati that ten minutes more of gain by the fire would have meant that it would have entered the magazine, and then the United States would have lost one of the finest cruisers in the service, and with her a set of officers and a crewauch as one doesn't see every day."

Commander Berry, aide to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, speaking of the fires, said:

"They undoubtedly resulted from spontaneous

Commander Berry, aide to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, speaking of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, speaking of the irres, said:

"They undoubtedly resulted from spontaneous combustion, as has been reported, but without knowing all the facts of the matter it is difficult for one to speak about it. Speaking in a general way of the possibility of spontaneous combustion on United States cruisers, however, I would say that, despite the extra precautions taken, there is no reason why such a misfortune should be regarded as impossible. Spontaneous combustion is impossible in anthracite coal, but the navy uses bituminous coal to-day, and it frequently occurs in that class of fuel. Bituminous coal is just as serviceable as anthracite, and much cheaper. I don't understand exactly what is meant by attributing the combustion to the poor quality of coal in the bunkers of the Olympin, but it might even be the case that she did have a poor quality of coal on board.

"One must remember that cruisers running short of coal have to take what they can get when on a long cruise. They are apt to find the supply running low at the most inopportune times and when they are in the most inconvenient places. When such is the case, they have simply got to have coal, and if they can't get good they've got to take bad. As I have said, though, every precaution is taken against spontaneous combustion. All seamen fear it, and the men of the navy more than anybody else, with their magazines and valuable armament. Wet coal is shunned by them. They will even walt days in order to avoid taking wet coal, for it is the most dangerous thing in the world to stow away in bunkers. But there are times even when it is necessary to take wet coal aboard. to stow away in bunkers. But there are times even when it is necessary to take wet coal aboard.

"There is a statement in the morning papers regarding the fire on the Cincinnati that I do not think can be correct. That is, that the bunkers had not been opened in three months. I do not believe that to be so, and think you will find that a mistake has been made."

Public Works Laborers Laid Off. Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Department of Public Works laid off about forty laborers yes-

St. Catharine, Ont., Dec. 12.—The Welland Canal closed for the season to-day.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH 1...C. Maine of Sandy Creek, a brakeman on the kome, Waterfown and Ogdonsburg Railroad, was killed by failing between the cars at Sand Bank yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner of Navigation, Treasury Department fell on the slippery sidewalk in Washington on Wednesday night and broke his left arm near the shoulder.

On motion of Senator David B Hill, William J. Lardner, formerly Deputy Attorney-General of New York, was yesterday admitted to practise before the burerme Court of the United States.

John Duffy, a Locknort teamster, who had a finger bitten off in a barroom quarrel ten weeks ago, and who was taken to Buffalo for treatment, died at the General Hospital in that city yesterday. His assailant is unknown.

The Court of Appeals will abridge its present term by one week, taking a recess over the holidays tomorrow. This is done in order to allow Judge Peckham and Judge Pluch to finish up the work before them by the closing of the year.

The hotel idealington at Charlotte, Rochester's summer resort, was burned yesterday morning. Landlord M. W. Cole with his wife and one child were sleeping on the second floor when the fire was discovered by a passer by. Mr. Cole escaped, carrying the child in his arms and lottowed by his wife. Loss, \$15,000.

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JOINT TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

J. F. Goddard, Jacob D. Cox, and Garret A The Board of Control of the Joint Traffic As sociation, at the meeting in this city yesterday, selected as arbitrators under the new agree-ment James F. Goddard, the present Trunk Line Commissioner; ex-Gov. Jacob D. Cox of Ohio,

and Garres A. Hobart of Ohio. A committee

was appointed to notify the three gentlemen of

their selection, and to ascertain if they would accept the positions.

James Frederick Goddard was born at Brock ton, Mass., in January, 1842, and entered railway service in April, 1868, with the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad. He was an officer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad from July, 1878, until June 1,1890, when he resigned the office of Third Vice-President of the company to become Chairman of the Western Passenger Association at Chicago. He was made Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association on Nov. 1, 1800, which office he now holds Jacob Dolson Cox was born in Montreal in October, 1828, but his parents were citizens of the United States. He graduated at Oberlin College in 1851. He was admitted to the bar in Warren, Ohio, in 1853, and was a member of the Ohio State Senate from 1859 to 1861. He took an active part in raising troops at the beginning of the ewil war, and received a commission as Brigadier-General in May, 1861. He fought in numerous important engagements and was promoted to Major-General. At the close of the war he resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati. He was Governor of the State of Ohio in 1868-7, and was Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet from March, 1869, to December, 1870. He was elected President of the Wabash Railroad in October, 1873, and a member of Congress from Oct. 15, 1877, to March, 3, 1879. He stands very high as a lawyer in Ohio, having had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him both by the University of North Carolina and Davison University, Ohio, He lives now in Cincinnati. the Ohio State Senate from 1859 to 1861. He

North Carolina and Davison University, Ohlo. He lives now in Cincinnati.

Garret A. Hobart was born at Long Branch in 1844 and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1866 and was chosen counsel for the city of Paterson in 1871. He was elected to the New Jersey Legislature in 1872 and was made Speaker of the House. From 1877 to 1882 he was a State Senator, holding the office of President of the Senate for two years. He was appointed a member of the National Republican Committee in 1884. He has been receiver of the New Jersey Midland Railroad, of the Montclair Railroad, and of the First National Bank of Newark. He is a director in a large number of corporations, including several banks in Paterson, the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and the American Cotton Oil Company.

River Railroad, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and the American Cotton Oil Company.

The question of salarles to be paid to the arbitrators was also left to the committee.

The meeting yesterday was attended by the Presidents of all of the lines that are parties to the agreement, except the Lake Shore, which was represented by Chauncey M. Depew, and the Grand Trunk, which was represented by tieneral Manager Spicer. The agreement has been signed by all of the Presidents and sealed with the corporate seal of each company.

President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad was elected Chairman of the Board of Control yesterday, and F. H. Hoyt, the Secretary of the Trunk Line Association, was elected Secretary. The Board of Managers has not yet named the Commissioners, and it is rumored that only one may be chosen at first. A conference of the managers will be held to-day. The Grand Trunk has not yet notified the association who will represent it on the Board. General Manager Hays was not able to attend yesterday's meeting owing to illness.

Notices have been sent to all connecting lines, to the managers of the fast freight lines, and to the officials and agents of all the commanies in the new association that the agreement will become operative on Jan. 1.

L. I. TRACTION SALE PUT OFF. An Injunction from Judge Gaynor Directed to a Federal Court Official.

The property and franchises of the Long Island Traction Company were to have been sold at public auction at 111 Broadway at noon yesterday by F. Kingsbury Curtis, special master in chancery, in pursuance of an order issued by Judge Goff of the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Virginia. The sale was not made, however, for less than an hour before noon a temporary injunction by Judge William M. Gaynor of the Supreme Court of New York was served on Mr. Curtis. restraining him from selling the property, and directing him to show cause before Judge Gaynor, in Brooklyn, to-day at 10 o'clock, why he should not be restrained permanently.

Air. Curtis was in a dilemma. He is under \$50,000 bonds to the United States Court, and its order allowed him to postpone the sale only at the request of the plaintiff's solicitors. Mr. Curtis accepted Judge Gaynor's orders personally, but would not receive it as a United States officer.

On the bottom of the order was written a line saying that an adjournment of the sale would do, and on the back: it was endorsed with the statement that Judge Gaynor issued it with grave doubts and great hesitation, and would prefer that all concerned consent to adjourn the sale. The order was obtained by Michael J. Kennedy, who holds 100 shares of the traction company's stock.

After the order was served on Mr. Curtis be had a conference with Samuel B. Clarke, the attorney for the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, plaintiff in the case. Mr. Clarke said he had no objection to an adjournment of the sale, and it was put over till 4 o'clock.

Then Mr. Curtis and Mr. Davis, who reprerestraining him from selling the property, at

Clarke said he had no objection to an adjournment of the sale, and it was put over till a o'clock.

Then Mr. Curtis and Mr. Davis, who represents the reorganization committee, had a talk with Judge Gaynor in Brooklyn. Judge Gaynor suggested that the sale be adjourned until today at noon, in order that Mr. Curtis might appear before him and the matters be settled.

The Guaranty Company and reorganization committee made no objection to this, and the sale was so adjourned. Mr. Curtis will appear before Judge Gaynor at 10 o'clock in Brooklyn. The injunction, Mr. Curtis says, was not received by him officially, and was not recognized as adjourning the sale. The adjournment was taken simply in order that there should be no complaint from any stockholder of sharp dealing.

Kennedy, who was represented by James C. Church, contends that the property of the company, which was organized in Virginia, all being in New York State, the United States Court has no jurisdiction, and that the order providing for the sale is invalid. The contention of the defendents is that the company owns nothing but leases and stock, and no real estate. The validity of the order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued by Judge Goff depends on the decision of this question. The order issued

Pinances of the Lehigh Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.-Following the established custom, the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have issued a circular to the shareholders, in which they ask for proxies for use at the annual meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1896. It is promised in the Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1896. It is promised in the circular that under the proxies thus obtained the stock represented will be voted for the present Board of Directors. The circular further says: "The forthcoming annual report will show to your satisfaction that not only is your entire property, including the rolling stock, in exceptionally good condition physically, but also that the finances of the company are in most excellent shape, its whole floating debt having been paid or provided for during the present year.

Charter of the New Atchison Company. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12. A new charter of the Santa Fé Railway was filed with the Secretary of State at noon, a few minutes before the new directors convened. The charter is signed by the recent purchasers, C. U. Beeman, Edward the recent purchasers, C. V. Heeman, Edward King, Victor Morwitz, and by C. K. Holiday, Thomas Osborn, and C. S. Gleed, the Kansas directors. The new directory elected: Aldace Walker, Chairman; E. P. Ripley, President; D. B. Robinson, First, and Paul Morton, Third Vice-Presidents, and Victor Morwitz, General Councillor. A committee of three was appointed to select other officers and report at a meeting to be held in New York in about ten days.

PINE select before the rush or areo FURNITURE. | ment depleted. 45 West 13d st. ECKELS ON THE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK BANKERS DINE WITH THE COMPTROLLER.

B. Hepburn, Former Comptroller, the Host-Mr. Eckels Says the Government Should Cense Issuing Credit Currency, On almost every visit of James H. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, to New York, down-town bankers and their friends give him a dinner. He has been, perhaps, on more cordial terms with the New York bankers than Secretary Carlisle has. Last night Mr. Eckels was entertained at the Metropolitan Club by President A. B. Hepburn of the Third National Bank. The guests were: Charles S. Fairchild of the New York Security and Trust Company, John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company, James T. Woodward of the Hanover National Bank, James Stillman of the City National, W. W. Sherman of the Bank of Commerce, Edward O. Leech, cashier of the National Union

Edward O. Leech, cashier of the National Union Bank: Brayton I ves of the Western National, Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National, J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National, Frederick D. Tappen of the Gallatin National, William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, Ellis H. Roberts of the Franklin National, E. S. Clonston of the Bank of Montreal, Dumont Clarke of the American Exchange National, Thomas L. James of the Lincoln National, James A. Roberts, State Compiroller, and C. B. Van Nostrand, John H. Stirling, and George R. Gibbon.

After dinner Mr. Hepburn made a few re-

After dinner Mr. Hepburn made a few remarks and introduced Mr. Eckels, who said in part:

"We are only on the road to prosperity. We have not reached the point of safety or passed the apprehension line. Our source of danger lies in a failure to appreciate that that which was the one great cause which brought to complete fruition many others yet remains a menace to us. I mean our unwholesome currency conditions. The Government ought at once to cease issuing credit currency, and have as speedily as possible its Treasury Department return to its legitimate function of collecting revenues and disbursing the same. These credit issues, evidences of the Government's indebtedness, ought to be paid because they are now and have been, under existing circumstances, more expensive to maintain than the payment of interest on bonds for their funding could possibly be. Again, they should be retired through payment because under present laws whenever there is disturbance in our business world the embarrassment is made twofold greater by reason of the doubt of proper payment by the Government of these demand currency obligations, and the taking through them from the Government alone of gold for export. It is abourd that the Government should be the one source of supply for the gold that all people want. It is now such, and will continue to be such until the change which ought to come is brought about, and the people relieved offithis unnecessary expense. The banks will not, as formerly, supply the amounts necessary, for the reason that they know what the ultimate result of pursuing the present ourrency policy will be. The skilled business man who cares nothing for the effect politically wishes the demand obligations of the Government paid because he knows that as matters stand to-day they are a source of chapening to a microan credit and the withholding from us of large sums of money which otherwise would here seek investment. This is so serious a side of the matter that the cost of interest on the necessary bonds to pay this d compared to it. These investments are withheld, not because of any difficulty in the amount of our revenues, past or present, but because of lack in our currency system. There are now ample funds in the Treasury to meet present and future obligations, but gold still goes from us, and no amount of increase through the operation of tariff laws will change the situation and put an end to the taking it from the Treasury for export, and, what is equally patent and more significant, for hearding by our own people. The cancellation of the legal tenders would lead to no contraction. They could not and would not be all presented atonce. The banks, on the one hand, would supply much of any needed currency to take the place of such as were presented, and, on the other, just as soon as it was demonstrated that we were freed from this weakness to our credit, so great an amount of foreign gold would flow in to be invested that there would be no deficiency whatever. The one conspicuous fact in the financial history of every civilized people has been that money has never been wanting where such people's credit, individual and national, is not under suspicion. If we put ourselves in such a position we will have no cause to fear the lack of currency to carry on any proper undertaking. If we do'not, we must inevitably reach a point where we will be completely cut off from foreign aid, and where our own resources will be of little avail."

JERSEY CITY HALL SCANDAL The Commissioners and Architect Held in

\$1,000 Ball Each for Trial. Jersey City's new City Hall Commissioners, John Pearson, James Burke, and Emil E. Dats, and Lewis H. Broome, the architect, were ar-raigned in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday afternoon to plead to the indictments for misconduct in office and conspiracy which were found against them by the last Grand Jury. An mposing array of lawyers accompanied them. Allan L. McDermott appeared for Burke, Col. Asa Dickinson for Pearson, ex-Judge William T. Hoffman for Datz, and James B. Vredenthragh and Judge William P. Douglas for Broome. A plea of not guilty was entered in each case. Allan L. McDermottand Judge Hoffman asked that an early date be fixed for the trial, as the defendants were desirous of having the indictments disposed of as quickly as possible. The lawyers reserve the right to withdraw the plea of not guilty and move to quash the indictments in case they are found defective.

Bail was fixed at \$1,000 in each case and was given promptly. Ex-Sheriff C. J. Cronan gave bail for Commissioner Burke. Albert Datz for Commissioner Datz, his brother; John J. Voorhees, President of the New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Company, for Commissioner Pearson, and Richard C. Washburn, President of the Hudson County National Bank, for Broome. Judge Hudspeth announced that a day in the week after next would be fixed for the trial. Asa Dickinson for Pearson, ex-Judge William

Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell will leave Trinity lospital to-morrow and go to friends near lordentown preparatory to a journey to Europe.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. The "bomb" which a Cortlandt street saloon keeper made a fuss about on Wednesday was an imitation sricie, made of powdered coke, pitch, and a piece of candle wicz.

candle wick.

An Italian laborer, whose name is supposed to be
Luigi Massela, was killed while at work on independence avenue. Kingspridge, yesterday afternoon
by a heavy stone falling upon him.

The Board of City Record awarded yesterday to
Martin R. Brown, the lowest hidder, the contract for
the printing and lithographing for the city departments for 1846. The amount is \$21,000. ments for 1846. The amount is \$21,000.

Justice Patterson will sit in the Oyer and Terminer on Monday next to relieve the Court of General Sections. Two parts of the latter court have been occurred to the latter of the latter sale blocked up Part I. for two weeks. The Exacultys Committee of the Independent County Organization will meet on Monday night at 60 occurred the treet, to take the preliminary super toward or the latter of the latter of

The Wilson line steamship Martello, which towed into Halifax the disabled British freighter Manhanes, bound from Hotterdam for this port, arrived here yesterday. It is probable that sile will get about \$15.000 salvage. Like most of the Wilson liners, the Martello carries tackle especially for towing steamships.

Martello carries tackle especially for towing steam-nitps.

Judge Andrews has continued the injunction asked for by Frank i. Underwood, the former President of the Tomboy Mining Company, restraining William Hayly, a stockholder and director, and Aiva Adams from voting on 30,004 aharse of stock at the annual election to be held to day. Underwood and his wife say that the stock belongs to them.

The cash receipts of the United Hebrew Charities for November were \$8,638,19, and the expenditures \$8,774,59. During the month 1,697 garments, 190 pairs of shoes, and 24 articles of furniture were dis-tributed. The total registry in the employment bureau was 1932, of whom 453 were provided with work. The average attendance is the industrial school was 238.

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David S. Brown & Co., New York